The War in the Republican Ranks. We have charged over and over again that the men at the head of public affairs were corrupt and selfish, caring more for their personal aggrandizement than the good of the country. We said so because we believed such to be the fact But what has been the response of the Republi can press? They did not attempt to controvert these charges against those controlling the Administration, and in fact the Administration itself. Their only reply was that it came from copperhead source, hence the accusations were not entitled to consideration by the "loyal" men of the country. But a change has recently taken place with those who entertain the mosradical views in regard to the prosecution of the war and the future administration of the government. That class has no more confidence in the integrity and capacity of the men at the head of the government than the Democracy. While we agree with them most fully in that regard, we are as wide apart as the poles in th sentiments they entertain and the purposes they have in view. A large portion of the Republican party have no confidence whatever it Mr. Lincoln and his associates. We have re published lately in the Sentinel articles from the radical Republican press, taking issue most decidedly with the Administration as to the manner it is conducting public affairs. No charges have appeared in the Democratic papers more personal and denunciatory of the men in power. no attempt has been made to supthis freedom of the press, and the right to criticise the acts of public servants. Our attention was directed to a letter which appeared ! a few days ago in a very "loval" Republican organ from Washington, commenting with just severity upon the "unprincipled wire-working" of the Federal officers in the National Capital. As the sentiments and facts set forth in that communication corroborate most forcibly the charges we have preferred against the Administration, we appropriate a few extracts from it to convince the honest but misguided friends of the party in power that the partisan interests and personal ambition of the "political wire workers" Washington rise superior to the public welfare. The Washington correspondent referred

writes as follows in general condemnation of the spirit and objects which control the partisans in

I believe it to be a just and great principle a republican Government, that the people should be impartially informed of the wire-workings of the public men in the nation's capital. But sad as is the picture, who will have the hardihood to speak the truth in reference to the unprincipled wire-working now going on here, by the officeholders, for the purpose of securing the election of the President for a second term? Every means, both honest and dishonest, is resorted to and woe to him who dares object.

While the people throughout the land, who have near and dear friends upon the battle field, arrayed against a hostile and infuriated enemy, to defend our common country, and are doubtless sending up their prayers to Heaven in behalf of our brave army and the right, the political wire workers in Washington are seldom heard to speak of anything but the Baltimore Convention; and they are incessant in their denunciation of such as do not believe Mr. Lincoln the man for the times to be again placed before the people for

The writer then refers especially to the officeholders in Washington from Indiana, who openly expressed their hostility to all from this State who do not support Mr. Lincoln and the existing

We call the attention of the reader to the re. marks made by John D. Defrees, Esq., in regard to the Germans. Mr. DEFREES is Mr. LINCOLN'S "Public Printer," and he undoubtedly expresses the views of the Administration towards the citizens of German descent, who, entertaining radical Republican views, repudiate the men power as unworthy of public confidence, and therefore desire not only, but insist upon a change of administration. We quote these extracts at length.

From the prominent office holders here from Indiana, the political war is made hot and bitter against all who prefer some other good and available man to Mr. Lincoln, and of the abuse which is heaped upon such, no set of men get so full a share as do the Germans. It is a fact with which every one is acquainted, that the Germans are hostile to the re election of President Lincoln. and will never support him if nominated, and because they do not bow in humble submission to the opinious and whims of others, they are driven from the party by such shameful abuse and insults as no one but an office holder under Mr. Lincoln could be guilty of. It is but a few even ings since Mr. Lincoln's Public Printer declared that "the d-n Dutch should be kicked out of the party." "The party will get along better without them." "They have no business to intrude suggestions upon American citizens." Such is the course of the friends of Mr. Lincoln in their efforts to secure for him the Baltimore nomina-

How will such remarks, made in the spirit of the worst and most hostile feelings of "Know gism, be received in Indiana, where the destinies of party depend upon the vote of those who are thus shamefully set apart to receive the curses and anathemas of the men who are sent out as agents to control Conventions and Legis latures in the interests of Mr. Lincoln, as was the case with this office-holder, at Indianapolis, on the 23d of February last?

Certainly no Democratic paper has arraigned the Lincolnites for selfishness and corruption in terms more decided and severe. Our German citizens must feel especially complimented by the remarks of one of the most active supporters of LINCOLN & CO.

We make one more extract from these Republican revelations, and in connection ask every good citizen, desirous of promoting the true inests of the country, what hope there is in the future if the direction of our public affairs are continued with a lot of "political wire workers," who care nothing for the happiness and welfare of the country, but only the perpetuation of a party rule, by which their schemes of personal aggrandizement will be promoted? Says the

correspondent referred to:

What friend of the Administration will not regret such a course of conduct, by which the true loval men of the country are becoming divided and weakened in their strength, as is evident from the movement of a second National Convention, which is called to meet at Cleveland? I fear we are fast drifting towards prospects of electing a copperhead President, and I am often forced to ask myself the question, "Why insist upon forcing the nomination of Mr. Lincoln. when it is known that he is so obnoxious to a sufficient number of the true friends of the gov ernment who can and may effect his defeat, while there are other able and popular men who could disposition to form a new political combination. to be made up of such as, but a short three years ago, were our worst political enemies. To this end a war is made upon the Secretary of the Treasury, because it is believed that his friends will insist upon presenting his name at Baltimore as a competitor for nomination. This war upon Mr. Chase, made by the Blair family and their friends, I am sorry to say, is countenanced by the President; and it is believed by the most promi-

him from the Cabinet. In this connection I will give your thority-that it is talked of in official circles that Mr. Chase anticipates retiring from the Cab inet, and that the President has tendered the portfolio of the Treasury Department to Mr. Stebbins, a Democratic member of Congress, and late President of the New York Board of guidance of modern science, the world had long wears foreign goods is disloyal.

Exchange. Whether the people will indorse since learned how boundless were the resources such a course is a matter about which I propose of this Heaven favored land. to make no comments, beyond an expression of While there are mountains of iron lying here the belief that the public has never dreamed of in its crude, native state, merchants are import-

France and the United States. From the Cincinnati Gazette we conv the folrelations of France with the United States, called out by a resolution of the House of Representatives. No American can read the position of Mr. SEWARD without feeling that his country has been humiliated. But what else can be expected

from an Administration and its adherents who are willing to sacrifice national honor and selfrespect to retain the control of the Government; THE HOUSE RESOLUTION RELATIVE TO MEXICO AND THE EXPLANATION OF IT BY SEC'RY SEWARD.

To the House of Representatives : In answer to a resolution of the House of which are now reached will follow. oint resolution of the 4th of last month, rela- been made reveal astounding facts in regard to tive to Mexico, I have transmitted a report from the earth-wealth of this country. What might

ABRAHAM LINCODN. WASHINGTON, May 24, 1864

To the President

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred the resolution of the House of Represent atives yesterday, requesting the President to communicate to that House, if not inconsistent with the public interest, any explanation given by the Government of the United States to the Government of France respecting the sense and bearing of the joint resolution relative to Mexico, which passed the House of Representatives unanimously, on the 4th of April, 1864, has the honor to lay before the President a copy of all the corresondence on record, in this department, on the with the greatest advantage, and to the greatest subject of the joint resolution.

Respectfully submitted. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State. WASHINGTON, May 24, 1864. MR. SEWARD TO MR. DATTON

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, April 7, 1864. Sin-I here send you a copy of a resolution which passed the House of Representatives on Mexico will become one of the first nations of the 4th inst., by a unanimous vote, and which declares the opposition of that body to a recog nition of a monarchy in Mexico. Mr Godfrey has lost no time in asking an explanation of this | The Personal Altercation Between proceeding. It is hardly necessary, after what I have heretofore written with perfect candor for the information of France, to say that this resolution truly interprets the unanimous sentiment of the United States in regard to Mexico. It is, ver, another and distinct question whether the United States would think it necessary or proper to express themselves in the form adopted the dinner-table of the National Hotel, between by the House of Representatives at this time. Mr. Voorhees and Senator Chandler. Whilst This is a practical and merely executive ques sitting at the table, Chandler, talking about even to Congress, but to the President of the passed between them, and Voorhees struck Chan-United States. You will, of course, take notice dler in the face. They elenched, and were that the declaration made by the House of Rep- parted. Mr. Hannegan, a friend of Voorhees, legislative act, must receive, first, the concur- who, in turn, pitched into and severely handled rence of the Senate, and secondly, the approval the Senator. of the President of the United States; or, in case of his refused assent, of both Houses of Congress, to be expressed by a majority of two thirds | The Progress we are Making in Callof each body. While the President receives the declaration of the House of Representatives important subject, he directs that you inform the | made since it commenced: regard to the war which exists between France July 1, 1862.... was adopted on suggestions arising within itself, March 14, 1864 ..... and not upon a communication of the Executive Department, and that the French Government would be seasonably apprised of any change of policy upon this subject which the President might at any future time think proper to adopt.

> WM. H. SEWARD. MR DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Paris, April 22, 1864. at the Department of Foreign Affairs. The first China - Cin. Enq. words he addressed to me on entering the room were, "Do you bring us peace or bring us war?" I asked him to what he referred, and he said that he referred more immediately to the resolutions recently passed by Congress in reference to the cial from Washington says; invasion of Mexico by the French, and the es tablishment of Maximilian upon the throne of away from their commands in the late engage the country. I replied that I did not think that ment in Virginia. There is a much larger pro-France had a right to infer that we were about to portion of officers than of men. The hotels are make war against her on account of anything full of Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutennothing more than had been constantly held out | managed to come here on the double quick, a to the French Government from the beginning; distance of some sixty miles. Some of them, I that I had always represented to the government | am confident, would not have stopped even here, here that any action upon their part interfering if they had not been reminded by stumbling with the form of government of Mexico, would against the Capitol building that they were far be looked upon with dissatisfaction in our coun- enough to the rear. I saw a Major yesterday, try, and they could not expect us to be in haste | who, I am told by a surgeon, had no wound exto acknowledge a monarchical government built cept a bruise in the forhead, which he had reupon the foundation of a republic which was our ceived by running against a tree in his blind next neighbor; that I had reason to believe you | zeal to get away from the rebel bullets. It may had beid the same language to the French Min- be set down as a well established fact in surgery ister in the United States. This allegation he that men who are able to run sixty miles from a did not seem to deny, but obviously received the battle field are more scared than burt when they resolution in question as a serious step upon our start. But I am very glad to know that the part, and I am told that leading secessionists cowardice of such officers will meet severe punhave built largely upon these resolutions as a ishment at least, though not the more righteous means of fomenting ill feeling between this penalty of drum-head court martial and summary country and ourselves. Mr. Mason and his Sec- death that is meted out to sneaks and runaways retary have gone to Brussels to confer with Mr. | in the armies of other nations. The dismissal of Dudley Mann, who is their commissioner at that several has been noted, and when the "full replace. Mr. Slidell, it is said, was to have gone turns" are in there will be found plenty of vato Austria, although he has not got off. | cancies for the promotion of worthy fellows who

"I am, sir, your obedient servant, Signed, WM. L. DAYTON.

"Hon. Wm. Seward, See'y of State." Mr. Dayton writes again, on May 2, to Mr. Seward, detailing the circumstances of an interview after the reception of Mr. Seward's dispatch, with which Mr. Drouyn De L'Huys seemed quite satisfied, and noticing the apparent fact | Church that the extreme sensitiveness of the French Government relative to the House resolutions, the Ladies' Repository, at Cincinnati. He is a bad evidently subsided.

May 21, expressing his entire satisfaction with in the West. what Mr. Dayton had said in his interview with Rev. Calvin Kingsley is at present editor of the French Minister, and speaking of Mr. Cor- the Western Christian Advocate, Cincinnati. He win's absenting himself from his post in Mexico is a Pennsylvanian, was for some time at the under a leave granted in August last.

The Resources of Mexico. The following very bright picture of the resources of Mexico we find in the Morning Star. at English paper published at Monterey. As a whole it is very correct, but its pictures of agricultural abundance and borticultural beauty are too unqualified. There is not a spot this side of Monterey, except the city of Cadeheyta Jimenes. Ledger, in commenting upon the recent meetings where even irrigation is accessible to fructify the held in various parts of the country for the purground, and Monterey, without the mountain pose of adopting some plan for curtailing the showers which come down there to form the Sau present extravagance in ladies' dress, remarks of Juan, would be a barren spot.

It may be said of all Northern Mexico, that At one of these meetings we observe that a unless where there are streams of such fall that | Mr. Ketchum was remarkably severe upon such | they may be dammed up and used to irrigate the womankind as should wear the produce of foreign land, the whole country is barren and untruitful; dianapolis should have uttered their pronunciabut of its mineral wealth we have no question. mento against such frippery. He said such a Nor must it be supposed that the people of the feminine would wear a badge of disloyalty upon country are without skill as miners. It is well ber garments, and would be, and should be known that the most profitable mines are such as is not long since some of our Generals were much unite the whole loyal people, and thus make suclege of Miners at the city of Mexico, who have boops and persisted in wearing garments of stuff

abandoned by Europeans: It has long been known that precious metals, cers dressed up in French and German blue. If in large quantities, lie buried in the mountains of homespub is good for women, why isn't it good Mexico, and in so great abundance that a very for men? Why should a man dressed in homepartial and crude system of mining and smelting | made buttternut jeans be regarded as a traitor, has yielded immense revenues to the govern- while none but women who dress in home-made ment, and massive fortunes to private parties. linsey woolsey are to be regarded as loyal? Down But the fact has been unknown, or known to a in New Orleans we remember to have seen cer nent men in Washington to be intended to drive very limited extent, that these immense vields tain elegantly dressed Northern ladies—the wives have been but the surface gatherings of those or daughters of officers-point out certain other who were content with a competence with which ladies as "secesh." Why? Simply because readers what I have from trustworthy au- to retire to some foreign, perhaps their native these latter didn't wear hoops, and because they country, and live in luxury without expending wore clothes of sombre hue and less extravagant great energy or protracted labor. Had the fabric and fashion than their Northern sisters. wealth thus acquired and hurried away from the But all this is to be changed according to Mr. country, been expended in the manufacture of the Ketcham. The homespun woman is to be remost improved machinery, and its use under the garded as the model of lovalty. while she who

such a programme. Where are we drifting to? | ing millions of this article, and everything that is manufactured therefrom, and selling to the citizens at prices 300, 400 and 500 per cent. higher than it could be manufactured and sold at, with handsome profits on capital and labor, from the lowing diplomatic correspondence explaining the raw material, which exists here in such pro-

Labor is abundant and chesp, and all that is wanting is enterprise and science to guide it. Instead of using leather buckets and raw-hides, with the tardy motion of the peon to remove the water from immense beds of silver ore, and then on account of its inadequacy, abandoning the whole, let us have great force pumps, driven by steam power to remove large or small bodies of water out of the way of the miner, and with the same power draw up the loosened earth, and the precious metal, and let science, with its nice and prompt discrimination separate the "precions from the vile," and very different results from those

depresentatives, yesterday, on the subject of the The partial geological surveys that have the Secretary of State, to whom the order was we not expect from a thorough and accurate examination of the rocks of Mexico? What beds of coal, iron, copper, silver and gold? In no manner could the Government of Mexico better employ its wealth than in carrying forward such a survey, nor its authority in extending ample protection and liberal assistance to capitalists in the development and use of its min-

eral wealth Nor do the resources of the country consist alone in its emboweled treasure, its wide-spread valleys which are susceptible of extensive irri gation, are fertile in the extreme; and while those fruits and plants which are peculiar to the tropics grow here in abundance, it is also true that the cereals which grow so duxuriant in most of the Northern Confederate States, are cultivated here perfection, and vegetables and flowers grow and bloom here the whole year round.

The most beautiful marble, susceptible of the most perfect polish, out of which palatial residences may be constructed, abound everywhere. Shade or ornamental trees may be had in abundance, while flowers, of every hue and fragrance, bloom perrennial. It is only necessary to accept and develop the resources which nature has given to this country with a lavish hand, and the earth.

Voorbees and Chandler.

The special Washington dispatches to the Cincinnati Enquirer of the 26th inst., give the following particulars in reference to the altercation between Mr. VOORHEES and Senator CHANDLER: A personal difficulty occurred last evening at tion, and the decision of it constitutionally be- Democrats, made use of abusive language, and longs not to the House of Representatives, nor addressed his remarks to Voorhees. Some words resentatives is in the form of a joint resolution, remarked that Chandler should not have talked which, before it can acquire the character of a as he did, whereupon the latter struck Hannegan.

ing out the Last Man.

In order to show the progress we are making with the profound respect to which it is entitled | in calling out the "last man" for the prosecution as an exposition of its views upon a grave and of this war, we give the following table of levies Government of France that he does not at pres- April 16, 1861.... 75.000

the proceeding of the House of Representatives February 1, 1864 ..... 500,000

To this is soon to be added another draft for 300,000 men, which will make two millions and a half called out! The whole number of voters in the so-called loyal States in 1860 was about three millions and a half. We are making better progress for the last man than people imagine. Lincoln is determined to have him. He is the most generous person to dispose of other people's lives that was ever known since the creation! In another four years he could exhaust a population "I visited Mr. Drouvn De L'Huys yesterday of its men in a country as thickly settled as

> Runaway Officers. "Mack," writing to the Cincinnati Commer-

The city is full of officers and men who ran contained in the resolution; that they embodied ants, who, though severely wounded as they say, have stood up to the work like men and soldiers

The New Bishops of the Methodist

Episcopal Church. The N. Y. Evening Post has the following in regard to the three new Bishops of the M. E.

Rev. D. W. Clark is at present the editor of native of Maine, and has long been one of the Mr. Seward wrote very briefly on May 9 and most prominent elergymen of his denomination

head of one of the principal Methodist colleges in that State, and has for eight years acceptably edited the chief organ of his denomination in the

Rev. Dr. Thompson is at present editor of the New York Christian Advocate and Journal. He was for many years President of Delaware College in Ohio, and is, we believe, an Englishman

THE LADIES' COVENANT .- The New Albany the convention lately held in this city:

looms after the fashionably loyal people of Inande many a mine available after it had been know how a poor he fellow, who wears jeans dyed in Butternut juice, is regarded by our offiTHE SUPPRESSION.

Governor Seymour's Instructions to District Attorney Hall-The Laws to be Vindicated-Every Person Engaged in the Outrage to be Punished-Warning to the Commercial Community - The same Law for July Rioters and for Presidents.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. ALBANY, May 23, 1864. To A. Oakey Hall, Esq., District Attorney of

the County of New York office of the Journal of Commerce and that of the New York World were entered by armed men, the property of the owners seized, and the premses held by force for several days. It is charged that these acts of violence were done without due legal process and without the sanction of State Exempt from Municipal or State or national laws.

If this be true the offenders must be pun-In the month of July last, when New York

the laws of the State must be enforced, its peace and order maintained, and the property of ts citizens protected at every hazard." The laws were enforced at a fearful cost of blood and

The declaration I then made was not intended merely for that occasion or against any class of men. It is one of an enduring character, to be asserted at all times and against all conditions of citizens, without favor or distinction. Unless all are made to bow to the law, it will be respected by none. Unless all are made secure in their tected. If the owners of the above named journals have violated state or national laws, they debts of the United States the whole property of the procedures is criminal. At this time of civil war and interest in coin. and disorder, the majesty of the law must be upheld or society will sink into anarchy. Our tutional liberty, if persons or property or opinions are trampled upon at home. We must not give up home freedom, and thus disgrace the Ameri can character, while our citizens in the army are pouring out their blood to maintain the national honor. They must not find when they come back that their personal and fireside rights have been despoiled.

In addition to the general obligation to enforce the laws of the land, there are local reasons why they must be upheld in the city of New York. If they are not, its commerce and greatness will business, and enterprise is thrown into disorder and bankruptey, the National Government will annum the extremities of our land? Not through its ment. The laborers in the workshop, the mine, and in the field, on this continent and in every for sale or exchange, the products of their toil. Million Deliars. Instructions to the National Banks act-These merchants are made the trustees of the wealth of millions living in every land, because under the shield of laws administered upon prin- Treasury up to May 21st was ciple and according to known usages. This great confidence has grown up, in the course of many years, by virtue of a pains-taking, honest performance of duty by the business men of your city. In this they have been aided by the enforcement of laws based upon the solemnly recorded pledges that "the right of the people to ers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK. shall not be violated, and that no one shall be deprived of liberty or property without due process of law."

ple been building up this universal faith in the sanctity of our jurisprudence. It is this which clime. It is now charged that, in utter disregard of the sensitiveness of that faith, at a moment when the national credit is undergoing a cility to subscribers fearful trial, the organs of commerce are seized and held, in violation of constitutional pledges. that this act was done in a public mart of your great city, and was thus forced upon the notice METROPOLITAN HALL. of the commercial agents of the world, and they were shown in an offensive way that property is seized by military force and arbitrary orders bonor and strength than the loss of battles. The world will confound such acts with the principles of our government, and the folly and crimes of officials will be looked upon as the natural results of the spirit of our institutions. Our State and local authorities must repel this ruinous inference. If the merchants of New York are not willing to have their harbor sealed up and their commerce paralyzed, they must unite in this demand for the security of persons and property. If this is not done, the world will withdraw from their keeping its treasures and its commerce. History has taught all that official violation of law in times of civil war and disorder goes before acts of spoliation and other measures which destroy the safeguards of commerce.

I call upon you to look into the facts connected with the seizure of the Journal of Commerce and of the New York World. If these acts were illegal, the offenders must be punished. In making your inquiries and in prosecuting the parties implicated, you will call upon the Sheriff of the county and the heads of the police department for any needed force or assistance. The failure to give this by any official under my control will be deemed a sufficient cause for his

Very respectfully yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR. STATE ITEMS.

-The City Treasurer of Terre Haute reports a delinquent list this spring of over \$16,000about one half of the original amount on the tax

-The Terre Haute Journal says: The city paid out \$8,000, and the county \$6,000 in bounties to the one bundred days men. Both authorities, had to borrow the

-The Shelbyville Volunteer thus ventilates a

CHAPLAIN LOZIER AN IMPOSTER.-We last week briefly referred to the begging tour of Chaplain Lozier through this county, a reputed agent of the Sanitary Commission, and warned honest people to give him a wide berth, or rather give him nothing at all. It was a remarkable fact that none but abolitionists of the blackest dve were appointed to solicit contributions-they were instructed to take down the names of every male resident in the district, place the amount given opposite their names, or in case they gave nothing, the reply made to the solicitor. The community will be surprised (at least that portion not fully posted as to the consummate rascality of the abolition party in general, and this Lozier in particular,) to learn that this canvass GRAND FLORAL CONCERT! had a double object-one to solicit funds to run the treasonable oath-bound Loval League, and the other to make a political classification or canvass of the locality, the solicitor marking each name C. (for Copperhead,) U. (for Union), and so on. Those who gave in the belief that they were contributing to alleviate the sufferings of the sick or wounded soldier were "taken in and done for"-the money will never be appro- CORONATION OF THE ROSE

priated to any such purpose. This Lozier approached a gentleman, supposing him to be sound, and remarked that they were making a thorough reorganization of the League, and proposed ascertaining, by a careful Monday Evening, May 30th, 1864. canvass, the exact strength of each party inevery township and county, and that Governor Morton had pledged his word to procure furloughs doubtful county for the League (Union as he termed it) ticket. He also as much as intimated purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the soldier resolves to return again to useful but for political purposes-for the benefit of among his fellow creatures. Gov. Morton's "Bureau of Finance" and the

League generally. Was a more execrable system of fraud, deception, hypocrisy and villiany than this ever concocted by human vandals and imposed upon a people? The devil himself would scorn a scheme so black with villainy-and after all a pretended minister of the gospel is one of its aiders and abetors and probably originators. What can honest men think of a party that resorts to such means—what can the soldier think of a class of men that makes their calamities and sufferings yellow, a double rose painted on the dash board, about the pretext for defrauding the people of their half worn partially to advance the fell schemes of a corrupt, rotten and treasonable party?

U. S. BONDS.

## U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

These Bonds are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that all Bonds issued under this Act SHALL BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from their date, and until their redemption FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred Sin: I am advised that on the 19th instant the | dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually. The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year.

As these Bonds, by Act of Congress, are

Taxation.

their value is increased from one to three per cent, per was a scene of violence. I gave warning "that annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various

> At the present rate of premium on gold they pay Over Eight per cent. Interest

is currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent mporary investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U.S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or rights of person and property, none can be pro. ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment, while for the laws. Any action against them outside of legal country is holden to secure the payment of both principal

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from \$50 soldiers in the field will battle in vain for consti- up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the

The Funded Debt of the United States on which interest is payable in gold, on the 3d day of March, 1864, was \$768,965,000. The interest on this debt for the coming fiscal year will be \$45,937,126, while the customs revenue in gold for the current fiscal year, ending June 30th, be broken down. If this great center of wealth, 1864, has been so far at the rate of over \$100,000,000 per

be paralyzed. What makes New York the heart It will be seen that even the present gold revenues of our country? Why are its pulsations felt at the Government are largely in excess of the wants of the position alone, but because of the world-wide be. Treasury for the payment of gold interest, while the relief that property is safe within its limits from cent increase of the tariff will doubtless raise the annual waste by mobs and from spoliation by Govern- receipts from customs on the same amount of importations to \$150,000,000 per annum.

other part of the globe, send to its merchants, The authorized amount of this loan is Two Hundred ing as loan agents were not issued until March 26, but the it is believed that in their hands property is safe | amount of Bonds reported sold at the United States

#### \$54,564,900.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasur-

# Indianapolis, Ind.,

For more than eighty years have we as a Deo- AND BY ALL NATIONAL BANKS which are depositaries of Public money, and all respecta

carries our commerce upon every ocean and ble Banks and Bankers throughout the country, (acting brings back to our merchants the wealth of every as agents of the National Depositary Banks,) will furnish further information on application, and afford every famy27 ddcw2w

AMUSEMENTS.

STAGE MANAGER......Mr. W. H. RILEY These things are more hurtful to the national Saturday Evening, May 28th, 1864.

> BENEFIT OF LITTLE MISS CLARA HODGES.

MY FELLOW CLERK. NEW SONG......MRS. HODGES.

LAST TIME POSITIVELY OF

CHERRY AND FAIRSTAR, Il P'Monday, May 30th, Miss HELEN WESTERN.

SCALE OF PRICES. Private Boxes, for six people..... Orchestra Seats.... Dress Circle and Parquette..... Gallery or Family Circle.... No cetra charge for reserved seats. PBox office open from 10 o'clock A. M. till 12 M Phoors open at 7% o'clock, Curtain rises at I PReserved seats retained only till the end of the

MASONIC HALL. THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed that the young and distinguished American Pianist and

ALFRED H. PEASE. Will give in this city

One Grand Operatic Concert,

Wednesday Evening, June 1st, 1864.

Mr. PEASE will be assisted by Miss LAURA HARRIS, the favorite Prima Denna;

Signor LOTII, the highly successful Tenor: Herr MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violoncellist.

The above artistes selected from Max Maretzek's New York Italian Opera Company. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. W. GROSCURTH. Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. The sale f seats will commence on Saturday, May 28th, at Ben-

ham's Music Store. Doors open at 71 s'clock; Concert to commence at 8. The grand piano used by Mr. Pease is from the cele-brated manufactory of Messrs. Steinway & Sons, N. Y.

MASONIC HALL.

THE BEAUTIFUL CANTATA OF THE

FLOWER QUEEN! -OR THE-

MASONIC HALL

Ansignment—The Flowers meet in a secluded dell in the for a sufficient number of soldiers to carry every forest to choose their Queen. A person discontented with the world, seeks, in the same place, retirement from its cares and disappointments. The Flowers tell of ove and duty; and the Reclu-e-learning that, to fill that the money he was raising was not for the well the station allotted by Providence, is to be happy-

Phoors open at 7, Concert commonces at 8 o'clock.
Thickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents.
See programmes.
my28-d2t

STOLEN.

810 REWARD.

money, partially for their individual benefit and dollars for the wagon and thief. E. H. L. KUHLMAN, No. 187 West Washington street.

SPANN & SMITH'S AUCTION SALES.

BY SPANN & SMITH, FOUR SMALL

# Dwelling Houses,

One Large Brick Store House and Dwelling, AND

SEVENTEEN VACANT LOTS.

### AT AUCTION,

On Saturday, May 28, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Premises-

LOT NO. 10 in Square No. S, corner of Michigan and Mississippi streets, containing frame dwelling houses
 Nos. 68, 72 and 74, to be sold separately.
 UNION GROCERY, point of Indiana avenue and North street, two story brick, with large lot. See lot No. 1

Pitt's subdivision, according to attached plat.

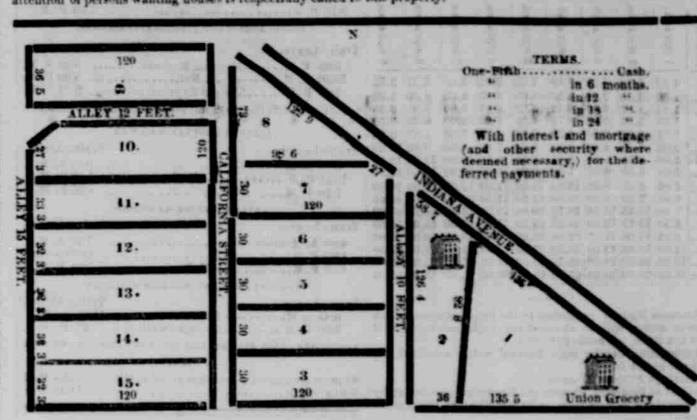
3. NO 162 INDIANA AVENUE. See Lot No. 2 of plat, being frame dwelling house.

VACANT LOTS, Nos. 3 to 15, according to accompanying plat, in out lot No. 160.

FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, on Lot No. 71, in Wiley's sub-division of out lot No. 161, on James street, one square north of last named lots. Lot is 33 by 160. A very good property, in good condition, and in a nice place

6. FRAME BUILDING, and Lot No. 15. in square 29. Lot 25 by 120, on Mississippi street, near Vermont.

This sale will afford men of even small means to secure homes immediately, and on very favorable terms. The attention of persons wanting houses is respectfully called to this property



NORTH STREET 50 FERT.

FOR SALE.

I PFurther particulars may be ascertained from

EXECUTORS' SALE

VALUABLE STOCK FARM THE UNDERSIGNED, EXECUTORS OF THE EState of Edmund Mooney, deceased, will sell on the

On Saturday, June 4th, The following described land in Ninevah township, Barholomew county, four and a half miles west of Taylorsville, and six and a half miles from Edinburg:

N. W. quarter of section 24, township 10, range 4, 160

N. W. quarter of S. W. quarter of section 24, township 10, range 4, 40 acres. S. W. quarter of S. W. quarter, of section 13, township 10, range 4, 40 acres.

E. half of S. E. quarter of section 23, township 10, range 4, 80 acres. E. half of N. E. quarter of section 23, township 10, Making a splendid Farm of four hundred acres, with several good Houses, Frame Barn, Hay Shed, Stock

Three hundred and sixty acres fenced. Three hundred acres cleared, all in grass; over 100 acres of which can be moved the ensuing harvest, balance good pasture. Every field is supplied with living water from never There is a good Tannery of near one hundred vats, supplied with over head water, bark sheds, &c., on the

TERMS-One-third cash in hand, balance in two annual payments, with interest, secured by mortgage on the For further particulars address or call on J. E. Mooney, at Mooney & Co's., 75 Meridian street, Indianapolis, or W. W. & J. E. Mooney, Columbus, For conveyance to examine premises, call on Harvey

DILLARD RICKETTS. JAMES E MOONEY,

MARSHAL'S NOTICE. United States Marshal's Notice. INITED STATES OF AMERICA, DIS-

TRICT OF INDIANA, SS:

WHEREAS, A libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, on the 29th day of April, 1864, by John Hanna, Esq., Attorney of the Uni-ted States for the District of Indiana, against the life estate and interest of Adam McDonald in and to the following described real estate, in the county of Cass, in the State of Indiana, to-wit: Lots Nos. 45 and 46, in George Tipton's 1st addit ion to Logansport. Also. Lot No. 56, in administration of John Tipton's 1st addition to Logansport. Also, Lot No. 127, in John Tipton's 4th addition to Logansport, he, the said McDonald, being the owner thereof, and a person guilty of aiding an armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, and seized for a violation of the laws of the United States by the said Adam McDonald, he, the said McDonald, being a

rebel in arms against the Government of the United States, and praying process against said real estate, and that the same may be condemned and seld as enemies' Now, therefore, in pursuance of the Monition under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said real estate, or any part thereof, or in any manner interested therein, that they be and appear before the said, the Dis-trict Court of the United States, to be held at the city of Indianapolis, in and for the District of Indiana, on the 3d Tuesday of May next, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and then and there to interpose their claims

and make their allegations in that behalf. D. G. ROSE, U. S. Marshal, By I. S. Bigenow, Deputy

WATT J. SMITH, Clerk. A Fine Stone House

FARM OF SIXTY-NINE ACRES.

SPLENDID SUBURBAN RESIDENCE, CONSISTing of a large cut Stone House, large iron verandahs on the two fronts; the entire wood work freshly painted and grained; the rooms newly papered in the finest style; and everything in the most complete order. It is pleasantly situated in a native grove of several acres. The farm contains 69 acres of excellent land, with good orchards of every kind of fruit, is located near the National Turnpike, 21/2 miles from the city limits, and the situstion one of the most beautiful and healthy in the vicinity The House, if built now, would cost notiess than \$16,-000; and the ground, if the House were off, would seil

IT IS WORTH ABOUT \$30,000;

readily for \$200 an acre, judging by recent sales of land

but as few persons want to buy so fine a farm house, it Will Be Sold For \$17,000, which is a great bargain.

Apply for further information, to

M'KERNAN & PIERCE,

Real Estate Dealers.

RAILROADS.

Indianapolis and Madison HAILHOAD. 1864.

New Arrangement to Commence Mon. day, May 16, 1864.

WO passenger trains daily (Sundays excepted) between Indianapolis and Madison.

Leave the Union Depot Indianapolis, at 6.00 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving at Madison at 10.50 A. M. and 7.50 Leave the Depot at Madison at 6 A. M. and 2:40 P. M., arriving at Indianapolis at 11 A. M. and 7.40 P. M.
Trains leave Columbus for Rushville at 1 P. M., arriving at 5:10 P M. Returning leave Rushville at 7 A. M., arriving at Columbus at 11:15 A. M. This Road forms a line with the Packets at Madison for the transportation of freight between Cincinnati and In-dianapolis and points West.

MENDING AND SCOURING. DY CONRAD FETTE, NO. 19 SOUTH MERIDIAN

D. C. BRANHAM, Superintendent.

Tariff of Freights as low as by any other route. Shippers and merchants West will find it to their interest to ship by this line.

DRY COODS.

SPANN & SMITH,

REAL ESTATE BROKERS.

SELLING OFF GOODS

WHOLESALE PRICES.

NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES.

WISHING TO REDUCE OUR HEAVY STOCK OF Dry Goods, we will sell for the next thirty days,

This is no humbug but a sober fact. We further guarantee to sell fully as low as any other house in the city, parties "selling out at cost and and those wishing to re-tire from business" not excepted. We do not propose quitting business, but shall give the best bargains ever offered in the city for the next

THIRTY DAYS!

Our stock embraces every variety of

Staple, Fancy and Domestic

RY GOODS. Also a large and splendid stock of

DRESS SILKS.

which we wish to close out before the ladies all sign the anti-silk pledge.

We shall be pleased to have you call to see our stoc before purchasing at "closing out sales," and you call to have you call to see our stock before purchasing at "closing out sales," and you call to have then judge where it will be to your interest to buy.

C. E. GEISENDORFF & CO., HOOSIER WOOLEN FACTORY STORE. Nos. 61 & 63 West Washington St.,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

DRY GOODS.

my13.d2w

JONES, HESS & DAVIS

No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall,

Having decided to remain in the DRY DOODS TRADE at

And wishing to continue to sell to all their old customers and many new ones, would announce that they are now receiving a splendid stock of

VEW GOODS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRESS GOODS.

BONNET RIBBONS.

The finest stock of PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS In the city, and a complete stock of

SILK CIRCULARS, SACQUES. And every variety of Summer wran.

We ask the public to call and he convinced that a firm

does not have to contemplate retiring from business in order to SELL GOODS CHEAP. Our stock of Domestic Goods is large and will be SOLD BELOW PRESENT NEW YORK PRICES. JONES, HESS & DAVIS,

No. 3 Odd Fellows' Hall Indianapolis, May 18, 1864. dly TO FARMERS.

REAPERS AND MOWERS. THE IRON BARVESTER IS ON EXHIBITION AT the Court House Yard. Self Raker, Hand Raker and Ohio Clipper. Farmers call and examine them.

my16-dlm

L ATRES. Accept

POTATOES!

neatly renovated and repaired.

All kinds of tailoring and cutting for boys and men, in CHOICE PEACH BLOWS AT 95 KAST WASHINGthe heat style, on short notice and at low rates.

Commission Merchant.

Embracibg all the new patterns and desirable shades in